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U. S. Department of Agriculture

HARDY, GRAFTED NUT TREES



Grafted Butternut Tree, 4-ft. Tall, Bearing 16 Nuts

Michigan Nut Nursery

HARRY P. BURGART, Proprietor

Box 33, Union City, Michigan

WARNING NUT TREE PLANTERS — My Hardy, Grafted nut trees will begin to bear for you in from 3 to 5 years. While the "cheap seedlings" offered by many nurseries need from 12 to 15 years before they will give you nut crops. It also takes me several years longer to produce a grafted tree than it does seedlings.

NUT TREE FACTS — Plant my trees anywhere a tree is needed such as along fences, in the back yard, or your front lawn. They make majestic shade trees and soon yield valuable nut crops to pay their cost.

The varieties listed in this catalog have been selected from thousands sent in to the Nut Contests over many years. To be worthy of space in my catalog a nut variety has to have a thin-shell — the flavor must be of the best — and the kernels have to fall out in halves or twin-halves without being shell-bound.

My trees are approved by the following institutions for Home Planting: The Michigan State College - The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture - Cornell University - Columbia University of Missouri - The Northern Nut Growers Association, Inc. and many other State Experiment Stations and Institutions.

Nuts are very nutritious, containing a high percentage of readily digestible oils. They are not as perishable as fruits so that they can be gathered at leisure and stored for months in a dry place.

Candymakers and Ice Cream Manufacturers are on the constant alert for good nuts that can be cracked without too much kernel breakage. The final timber value of a black walnut tree will be increasing as the demand for veneers for cabinet work continues. Why, just rake up leaves every fall for Nothing all your life?

ORGANIC CULTURE FOR NUT TREES RECOMMENDED — After many years of experience with nut trees and their culture I have come to the final conclusion that organic culture gives the best and more permanent results. It is hard to feed a tree chemically and give it just what it needs. Either you overfeed or you underfeed. With the organic system you need not worry for there will be little tendency to overfeed as the nitrogen is tied up in the humus and is liberated as the tree needs it.

Planting nut trees is simple to do. Remove all sod in a 3 ft. circle around where you wish to put the tree. Fill in around the roots with rich top-soil but do not put fertilizer of any kind in the hole near the roots. Plant about two inches deeper than the highest side roots. When you have the hole nearly filled in around a tree is a good time to throw in a pail or two of water to settle the soil around the roots. Keep off with your feet or tamping after that. When the water has soaked away you may sprinkle the fertilizer around. Use about 4 lbs. around a small nut tree. For an organic mixture make up a mixture of half pulverized sheep manure and half finely ground Rock Phosphate. These materials cost but a few cents per pound and may be had from your dealer. Now after the fertilizer has been scattered around you finish the job by mulching around each tree with leaves such as oak, maple, etc. Put the leaves down about four or five inches deep and sprinkle a little soil over them to hold them down.

Paper wrap your trees with heavy paper cut two inches wide to avoid sunscald. If leaf hoppers appear about June it is suggested that you spray once a month during the first season with 2 tablespoons of 50 per cent wettable DDT to a gallon of water. Be sure to tie your young nut trees up to strong stakes for a year or two to get them started right.

TERMS — Cash with your order. We book orders anytime for the next shipping season. Sometimes we book orders a year ahead on scarce items.

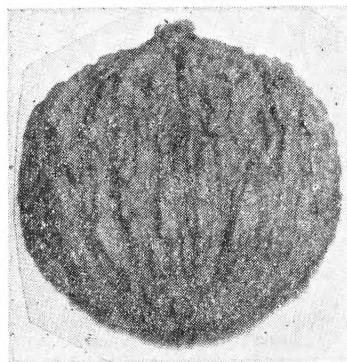
EXPRESS SHIPMENT ADVISED — We do not prepay charges unless extra money is allowed by a customer. My trees will be well packed in sphagnum moss and tough paper and always arrive safely.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE TREES TO LIVE — For in doing so we would be putting ourselves open to all kinds of neglect and would have to raise prices to make careful planters pay for the losses of those who are careless.

IMPROVED BLACK WALNUTS: All varieties of black walnut listed by us are bearers of the highest quality nuts. These varieties have been tested and found perfectly hardy and practically immune to disease.

CLIMAX BLACK WALNUT — A variety of Black Walnut that originated near Climax, Michigan. Very much like Thomas in appearance of nut. Though hardier. It cracks well and starts out in the spring with a sort of purple foliage that is bound to attract attention.

THOMAS—Tree is of Pennsylvania origin. It is the most rapid grower of them all. Nuts are larger than any other propagated black walnut. Yet they are remarkably thin shelled and the light colored kernels come out nicely. Thomas is a heavy bearing variety, ideal for the commercial producer.



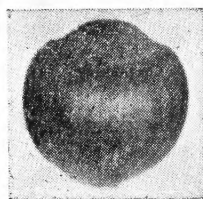
POILLION — A new black walnut discovered by the Michigan State College. The tree is of Michigan origin and should prove hardy for our northern range. The nuts are nearly as large as our well known Thomas which they closely resemble.

When I tested the sample nuts sent to me last February by Prof. H. A. Cardinell, research assistant in horticulture, I was much surprised at the ease with which these walnuts yielded their kernels. Without the use of a pick most meats came out in whole halves while a few of the meats could be secured in twin-halves. A thinner shelled nut than Thomas.

Our grafted trees grow on all kinds of soils and locations with good success. The demand for black walnut kernels is gaining much favor in recent years. Black walnut orchards are a safe and paying investment, especially for those who have idle land.

AMERICAN HAZELS — Grown in nearly all parts of the country along fence rows and in wood lots. They are very hardy, but are not, as a rule, very good producers. The nuts are sometimes small and poorly filled.

We are propagating a hybrid variety of American hazel that is a wonderful addition to any nut orchard.

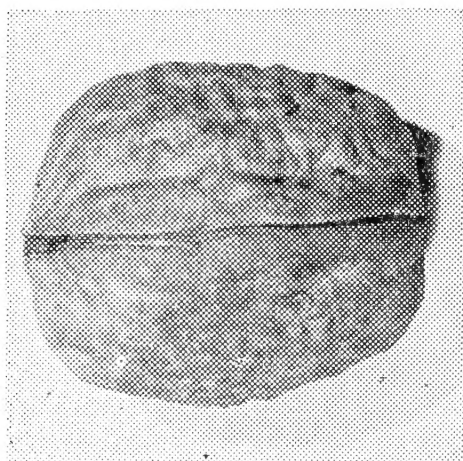
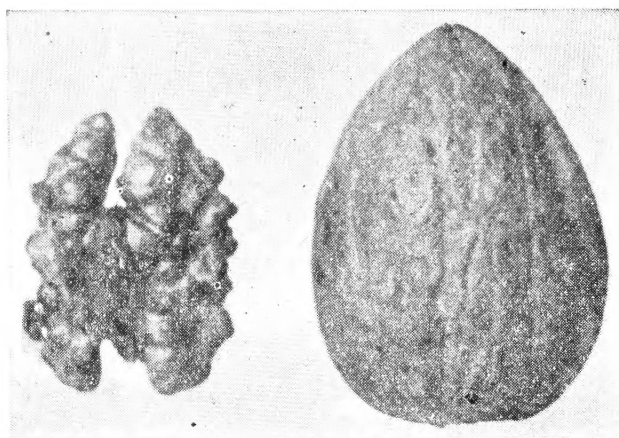


RUSH TREE HAZEL — Is a fast growing tree that reaches the size of a peach tree. Unlike the wild hazel, this form does not stool out much at the base and is thus less troublesome. The plants bear very young; often the same year transplanted. Nuts are nearly as large as the filberts and they are always full of meats. The Rush is very hardy and produces an abundance of staminate bloom that insures the annual heavy production of well filled nuts. No other pollinators needed.

ENGLISH WALNUTS — Seedling trees grow here quite well, but as mentioned in a previous paragraph, are not sufficiently hardy to carry the staminate bloom through the cold winters. We have discontinued all varieties heretofore listed and wish to introduce our new exceptionally hardy varieties. Grafted on black walnut roots.

BROADVIEW ENGLISH WALNUT

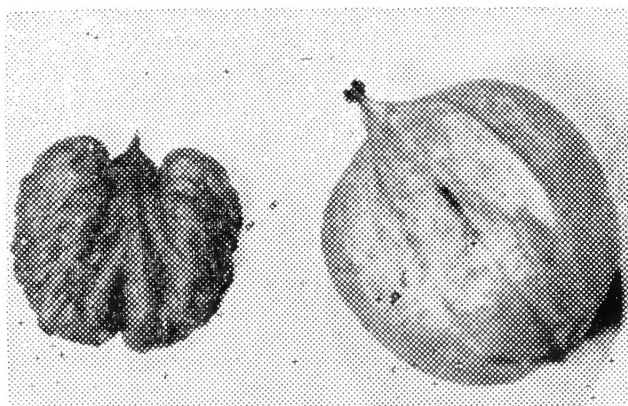
Originated near West Bank, British Columbia where winter temperatures reach 35 below zero. The mother tree began bearing at an early age and is said to be a heavy annual bearing tree. The Nuts are large as the California walnuts and fully as good quality. They have thin shells and the meats come out freely. Flavor is excellent. See illustration. Order when you see our prices quoted on price sheet.



BRESLAU (Eng. type walnut) — From north central Germany where it grew at 52 degrees N. latitude. The original tree in this country is growing near Halsey, Oregon. The Breslau produces a very large nut on rather slender stems. From past reports on this nut I decided it should be more widely disseminated through the northern range where it might prove to be a pollinator for the hardy Broadview. My supply of grafts of Breslau is limited so order early.

ABSCODA SHAGBARK HICKORY

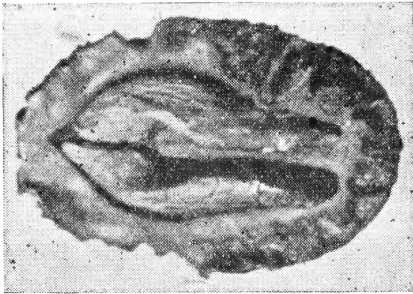
— Located by myself while out gathering hickory nuts during the fall of '34. It makes a fine growth and bears early when grafted upon the northern pecan root as I grow them. The nuts are medium in size, rather round, lightly ribbed and snow white. Meats come out readily without a pick, yielding halves and twin-halves.



Be sure to give this fine shagbark a trial if you have room for a tree.

BUTTERNUT — That good old fashioned long nut is going to be a thing of the past unless people take the situation to heart and plant more young trees. Little has been done in the past in the way of propagating this nut as good cracking varieties have been very scarce. We have started propagating a discovery of our own and believe it to be the best butternut we have yet seen.

LOVE BUTTERNUT — A favorite butternut variety of Mr. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Dept. Agr. at Beltsville, Md. Originating in Michigan the Love was an outstanding entry at the 1934 meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association at Battle Creek. Early bearing, good cracking, and fine flavor are the main characteristics of the Love butternut.

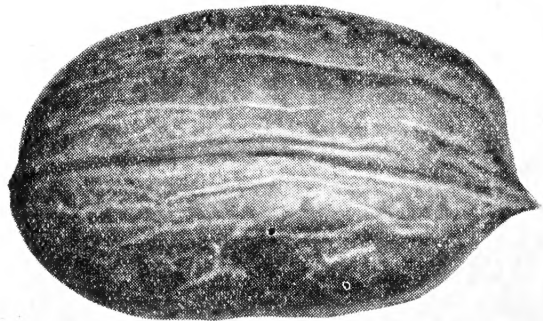


CRAX-EZY BUTTERNUT — Originated here at Union City, Michigan. Mother tree was old and about to die when discovered by us. Tree at one time was a large vigorous grower. The few live limbs were loaded with nuts every fall. Nut is medium length; shell is thin and may be cracked with a knife point in many cases. Meats come out easily in whole halves. Note illustration.

KINNYGLEN BUTTERNUT — This fine butternut came from around Ithaca, N. Y. The Kinnyglen nuts range in size about the same as Craxezy. From four to six nuts to a cluster and beginning to bear for me in two or three years, that is when left in the nursery. The kernels may be taken from this butternut in halves and twin halves. A full flavored butternut. Note — All my butternut varieties are grafted on black walnut roots which makes them faster growers and blight resistant.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES — They are one of the most showy nut trees. Being fast growers they are ideal for lawns and back-yards. You may look for crops of those large sweet chestnuts in 3 or 4 years. Two trees of these must be planted for pollination. There is a heavy demand for nuts of the C. chestnut right now for planting and eating so be sure to set out a few trees.

McCALLISTER HICAN — A cross between the pecan and the hickory. Note illustration. Tree is a very rapid grower. Fully as hardy as a native hickory. Trees have large, thick, dark green foliage and smooth, light bark which makes them well suited for ornamental planting. The exceptionally large nuts crack easily and yield good flavored kernels possessing much of the hickory flavor.



HARDY NORTHERN PECANS — Have a few grafted trees of Major.

We guarantee all stock to be of quality and name specified. All stock is shipped in best condition and has been freshly dug to insure our customers. Should any stock not prove true to name, we will replace on proper proof, but will not be liable for further damage.

